CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1832. [NO. 762.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the power of Attorney appointing John Crusoe Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Co., and signed by Benjamin Rush & S. F. Nelson, proprietors of said Company, is revoked as far as respects the Subscriber's interest in said Company
SAM'L F. NELSON,
per JOHN LIPPITT, Attorney.
January 3, 1832. 61-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that I the Subscriber have given a general power of Attorney to John Lippitt, to act in future as my agent.
SAM. F. NELSON.
December 31, 1831. 61-3m.

WINDSOR CHAIRS

10 doz. yellow and green Windsor CHAIRS, received per Boat Henry Clay, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Infant School.

AN Infant School will be opened on Wednesday, the 11th inst., in the white office opposite Mr. Sewell's, in Green street, near the Court House, under the superintendence of a Lady who has been instructed in the Infant Schools in the City of N. York, under the patronage of Mrs. Bethune, and who superintended the establishment of the Infant School in Providence, R. I An Assistant Instructress will be provided; also a Servant to take care of the children. Children of both sexes from two to eight years of age will be admitted. The principles of instruction are such that a *large number* can be taught with as great facility as a less number. The object of establishing the School is to extend the benefits of infant school instruction to the *largest possible number* of the rising generation. The terms are 12½ cents a week, for each Scholar, and should it be practicable, they will be still further reduced. Provision for such Children whose parents cannot afford to pay even this reduced price, will, so far as possible, be made. So soon as it can be done, measures will be taken to provide a house in a more central part of the town.
Fayetteville, Jan. 2, 1832. 61tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the County of Cumberland, are required to file them with Daniel McDiarmid, Clerk of the County Court, on or before the 1st day of February next, or their claims will not be audited this year.
JONA. EVANS,
GURDON DEMING,
D. A. DAVIS,
} *Committee of Finance.*
January 3, 1832. 61 5t.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

Philip Brooks & Wife, and others, vs. Daniel McNeill & Levin Hainsworth. } *Petition for Partition of Hannah Ducksworth's Estate.*

IT appearing to the Court, that Levin Hainsworth, one of the Defendants in this case, resides out of this State, therefore it is *Ordered*, by said Court, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, that unless the said Levin Hainsworth appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, and then and there answer said Petition, it will be heard exparte as to him, and decreed accordingly.
CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*
December 15, 1831. 61.6w.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1831.

John B. Kelly, vs. Dugald McMillan. } *Original Attachment levied on Lands.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides out of the State, it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Carolina Observer*, for six weeks, that the Defendant may have notice to be and appear at our next Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any he can, why said Court shall not order the Land levied on to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, *Clerk.*
December 15, 1831. 61.6w.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber on Sunday evening last, an indented Apprentice named *IVELLINGTON MURPHEY*. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him. A reward of two and a half cents, but no expenses, will be paid for his delivery to me.
DUNCAN SMITH.
January 3, 1832. 61-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Boat Geo. Washington, and for sale by the Subscriber,

22 Bedsteads,
2 Work Stands,
6 Rocking Chairs,
24 Windsor Chairs,
36 Jars Pickles,
12 do. Pickles and Peppers.
AMOS KIMBALL.
December 27. §60-tf.§

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

$20 Reward.

LOST or stolen from the Mail Stage, on Wednesday night last, between Fayetteville and Cheraw, a new LEATHER TRUNK, marked "Jonas Merriam, Alexandria, La." The above reward will be paid on the delivery of the Trunk with its contents when lost, to C P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, or Mr. David Moore, Cheraw. The trunk contained some necessary travelling clothes, and a large quantity of PAPERS of various descriptions. The Papers are of great value to the owner, but not of the least to any one else. If the papers only should be found and delivered, the person delivering them will receive half the reward. The person who purloined the Trunk, if stolen, by putting the Papers in a bundle or box, marking it with my name, directing it to the care of either of the gentlemen named above, leaving it in some place so that it will come safe to their hands, will confer an act of great humanity, generosity to, and will receive the thanks of the subscriber; the purloiner being welcome to the balance.
JONAS MERRIAM.
December 24th, 1831.

S. M. WHEATON,
Surgeon Dentist,

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he purposes making a short stay in that town about ten days hence, on his way to the South He will insert from one to a whole set of natural or artificial teeth; also clean, plug, file and extract, as well as regulate children's teeth. His charges are moderate, and if his services when rendered, do not prove satisfactory, there will be no charge made.

He requests those who wish to consult him, to apply at as early a moment as practicable, after his arrival, as his arrangements will not allow him to stop long He subjoins two certificates, from a number in his possession to satisfy such persons as may not have personal knowledge of his professional standing.

Raleigh, October 3d, 1831.

Mr. Sterling M. Wheaton, Surgeon Dentist, has within a few days operated upon my teeth and inserted from 15 to 20 plugs, and I take pleasure in affording him this testimonial of his superior skill in his profession. Without having any pretensions myself, to form an opinion as to any thing connected with the *science* of Dentistry, I feel enabled from my own experience to speak with some decision of his style of *operation;* and it is but justice to him to say, that I cannot easily conceive how he can be surpassed in the dexterity and ease, and as I believe, the fairness and fidelity, with which he accomplishes what he undertakes. While in this City, Dr. Wheaton has been much employed amongst the most respectable of our people, and I have reason to know that the opinion I have expressed respecting him, is generally entertained. I have strong confidence therefore, in recommending him to those who may require the assistance of a Surgeon Dentist.
GEO E BADGER.

Raleigh, October 14, 1831.

I have witnessed a variety of operations upon the Teeth, by Dr. Sterling Wheaton, and am satisfied they were performed with unusual skill and dexterity. Such of his patients as I have heard speak of his operations, have expressed themselves in strong terms of approbation.
JOHN BECKWITH.
December 14. 59-tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY
Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.
December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Green Paint,

A Superior article in canisters of 8½ lbs. each.
ALSO,
20 boxes Bar SOAP, just received per Steam Boat, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
Curtis's Block.
November 29, 1831. 56 tf.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Raised by J. L. Belden,
WEATHERSFIELD; CONNECTICUT.
AND of the growth of this year, just received and for sale by
J. CAMPBELL.
December 21st, 1831. 59-4w.

REMOVAL.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,

HAVE removed their Auction and Commission Establishment to the commodious Brick Store, lately erected on Green street, which for safety and situation, is inferior to none in Fayetteville. They will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Goods, and Storage and sale of Cotton, &c. They have large Warehouses removed from the centre of the town, where Cotton and Goods can be stored in comparative safety.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. can effect Insurance on any consignments at the lowest premium. Intending to devote their attention *solely*, to the Commission Business, they will endeavor to give satisfaction.
December 6. 57tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.
November 15. 54tf.

The last Call.

THE Subscriber, after advertising since July last, in the public prints of this town, inviting those indebted to him, to come or send and settle the claims against them either by note or book account; and is very sorry to say, he has found *all* his *applications*, or with *very few* exceptions, totally neglected.

I will attend at my store on Market square, until the first of January, to settle the same, and after that day persons neglecting this notice will find their *notes* and *accounts* in the hands of the proper officers for collection.
HENRY L. JONES.
Fayetteville, December 1831. 58-tf.

Paper.

A Good supply of superfine and fine Foolscap and Letter *PAPER*, among which is some Rose and Yellow Letter Paper, in half Reams; and a few reams of billet Paper. Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
August 16, 1831.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 28*th*, 1831.

THE FAYETTEVILLE
SELECT SCHOOL.

THE next Annual Course of this Seminary will commence on the first Monday of January next, and as heretofore, under the exclusive direction of Charles Stuart, Esq. It is intended that the School will still be very limited in its number of Scholars, but in addition to those whose particular attention will be devoted to the classics, a few will be received and taught exclusively, the English branches of education and the Mathematics, and with this view, Mr. William Broadfoot has been employed as an Assistant to Mr. Stuart, who we believe to be well qualified to teach those branches, and whose pious and regular habits justify us in recommending him to the confidence of parents and guardians.

The price of tuition for the Classical Scholars will be as heretofore, $40 per annum, and to the other Scholars $30 per annum. Board can be obtained in Mr. Stuart's own family at the moderate price of $100, including washing, &c.

C. T. HAIGH,
C. P. MALLETT,
JNO. HUSKE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
} *Committee.*
December 7, 1831. 57tf.

PAINTING.

WHEELER & SIMMONS having this day associated themselves in Copartnership, will paint Coaches, Signs and Houses, Limner and Ornamental Work of all descriptions, at the lowest prices They have taken a Shop opposite Geo. McNeill's Store, foot of Haymount.

N. B. Old Chairs repainted and regilt or bronzed All orders punctually attended to.
December 13, 1831. 58-3m.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS removed his Store into the west end of the New Buildings erected by T. J Curtis, on Hay street, opposite the site of the Lafayette Hotel, where, in addition to the stock on hand, he is now opening a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the Fall and Winter season, among which ARE,
Rose, point and duffle BLANKETS,
Fine and coarse CLOTHS,
Satinetts and Vestings,
Brown and bleached Sheetings,
Ditto do Shirtings,
Domestic Ginghams,
French ditto
Irish Linens and Sheetings,
Table ditto.,—Scotch and bird-eye Diaper,
A handsome assortment of Prints & furniture Calico,
Bed tick, Baize and Flannels,
Mull mull, jaconet, book and Swiss Muslins,
Umbrellas, silk, cotton, and oiled linen,
Oiled Frocks and Pea-Jackets,
White and coloured worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do cotton ditto
Caps, Shoes and Hats, a good assortment,
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope,
School Books, and a general assortment of other Books and Stationary,
A general assortment of Cutlery and Hardware,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Coffee, Cocoa, *prepared*, and loaf Salt,
Imperial, Hyson and Black Teas,
Bunch Raisins,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Epsom and Glauber Salts—Camphor,
Copperas, Saltpetre and Sulphur,
Spanish Brown, dry and in oil,
White Lead, do do.
Other Paints,
Window Glass and Putty,
Dupont's Powder,
Castor and sweet Oil,
Bar Iron, Steel, Lead and Shot,
Cheese and Soap,
Saddles and Trunks.

These articles, with many others not mentioned, have been selected with care, and will be disposed of upon very moderate profits.
Fayetteville, 18th October, 1831. 50tf.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap; Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.
November 15. 54tf.

Patent Balances, &c.

The Subscriber has just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,
1 pair Patent Balances, 1,500 lbs.
1 do do 400 do.
1 Jersey Wagon,
4 boxes Citron.
A. KIMBALL.
December 14. 58tf.

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Communication.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Rail Road from Pee Dee to the Roanoke, via Fayetteville and Raleigh.

SIR: When we look at what is occurring in neighbouring States, we cannot but be surprised that so little is done while so much is said, in So. Carolina, and hope that something will be *done* while little is *said* in North Carolina. In Tennessee, a Rail Road is nearly completed from Tuscumbia to Florence.—The distance is, I know, only 7 or 10 miles, but, it will demonstrate the value and importance of such a highway. Like a little leaven, it will leaven the whole lump; and, I have no doubt, the holder of lands, in West Tennessee, will soon prove the truth of the idea. For, we hear of the Legislature of that State projecting a Rail Road from Memphis to the Tennessee, at, I suppose, Hardinsville; and, as one is proposed to be laid down from Nashville to Franklin and Columbia, there is little doubt, that, it is intended to be taken to Hardinsville; while, on the north side of the Cumberland, another is spoken of from Clarksville to Russellville; and, to as far west as Knoxville, another is to be laid down from the James at Lynchburg. This must give birth to one through McMinnsville and —— to Knoxville, thus making a Road direct to the Atlantic, while the Rail Road from Lexington to the Ohio in Kentucky, will give birth to others, and thus those two States will be completely intersected.

Again, if we look to Petersburg, we shall find that, of 57 miles from thence to the Roanoke, 27 miles have been graduated, at an expense, less than had been anticipated, and ready, as soon as the weather will permit, for the Rails to be placed there. Fifteen more have been placed under contractors, with 500 hands, and there seems no question, that by October, 1832, or 18 months after the law was passed, 42 miles will be ready for the public accommodation.

So rapidly does the spirit of improvement move itself over the surface of society, that, no sooner is the probable success of this undertaking rendered evident than we find North Carolina in motion. The subject of a Rail Road from Raleigh to the termination of the Petersburg Road, is in agitation; and, now, that the spirit of improvement has become ripe, we cannot doubt that Fayetteville will be on the alert and call for a road from the highest *uniformly navigable point* on the Pee Dee, whence it will carry the produce of the Eastern section of South Carolina with cheapness and celerity, to the Roanoke and thence to the Atlantic ports.

By way of digression, and, in order to calm the turbulence of the *Atlantics* who are so anxious for a Port and believe they can vie at Wilmington with Norfolk, I would observe, that for all there is enough and to spare. It is not ten days since an industrious and enterprising man brought a wagon loaded with pickled Oysters, to a place fully 250 miles distant from his home, and there met with a market that, I rejoice to say it, has induced him to promise another visit—and, a visit that will, I trust, be attended with as great a profit as it certainly will with a hearty welcome.

Thus, will the product of the coast, Salt, (I would hope) Fish, Lumber, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., find a market in the interior and recompense the inhabitants for their want of a Harbour. For, in such a country, Rail Roads may be made of timber at $2000 per mile; and every thing on it travel at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. Nor will it be confined to the consumption of the interior. The *Produce* of the interior will be benefited. Corn brought thus cheaply to the sections that require it, will bring from ten to twenty cents more than it does at present; wheat will be worth 25 cents more than it is now.

Exertions are but wanting. A Rail Road, in its incipient state, is but a good common road; after it is surveyed, it must be graduated and levelled: then, the sections where the greatest quantity of new earth has been placed, to fill up the depressions of the soil, must be left to settle or season. Next, the Rails must be brought to the spot; and, in a country abounding in such fine and durable timber as does North Carolina, I should think a fine pitch-pine Rail to be the best, and *the first* to be deposited. All this can be done by the common negro labour of the country and be made to produce funds for one of a more perfect character.

These exertions I hope will be made, and a glorious result will follow. Every farmer will have an inducement to grow his poultry, his sheep, his fruits, &c. &c., and no where will such a Road penetrate, that his labours will not amply be repaid.

The great difficulty is to be found in the jealousy of these States as to Sea Ports. Each is anxious to have one, but the wish is a vain one. Five foreign ports are sufficient for the United States. Norfolk and the cities at the head of the James *must eventually be* the Ports of the Carolinas, if not of Georgia and Alabama—it is inevitable. The Legislature of North Carolina has, in the simple *entertainment* of the subject, of a junction with the Petersburg Rail Road, pronounced its *fiat* on the occasion. It has shewn its intelligence and public spirit. All the energy, talent and enterprise of the State will unite in fostering this intelligence and spirit, and display themselves in the pursuit of such objects. They may then well say.

DOMINE, DIRIGE NOS.

Camden, S. C. December 23, 1831.

The number of the New-Monthly Magazine that has just come to hand, is the first that has appeared since the author of Pelham assumed the editorship of that periodical. The article most likely to attract attention, is by the Editor, entitled "Ourselves, our Correspondents and the Public." It is made up in the shape of Blackwood's Noctes, but wants the racy spirit that animates that creation of whim, humor and talent, and, with some cleverness, is upon the whole a mediocre affair. Mr. Bulwer, in a complimentary notice of American letters, doubtless aware of his great popularity here, expresses some kindly feeling towards this country. The time is fast coming, he says, when America will be a country whose friendship, above all others, England must cultivate and whose manners and institutions she must accurately know. Indeed the disposition to look hitherward is daily, in the existing state of England, becoming more general. In a late number of Blackwood's Noctes, North, after expressing his conviction that a revolution in England is approaching, adds "'Tis as well to be prepared." To which *Tickler* replies: "*Internos*, I have already put aside £10,000 in the American funds, my cock; and moreover, I have made a conquest, as we Parliament-house lads say, of a small croft of some fifty thousand acres, about forty of them cleared, towards the Allegany region. *Omni forti solum patria*—that is to say, if you knock my old friend John Bull on the head, I mean to take up with brother Jonathan—who, after all, is a very decent fellow, and, in my opinion, more likely to have peace and quiet under his own figtree, by and by, than any other gentleman of our acquaintance.
N. Y. American.

PRINTING,

Neatly executed at this Office.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE EDITORS.

The Postmaster-General's Report which accompanied the President's last Message is nothing the worse for its brevity. It, however, presents facts, and awakens recollections, about the disposition he has made of the very great amount of surplus funds that he has, or should have, at disposal. He has made three successive annual reports touching the condition of the Department, since his appointment as Postmaster-General, which have accompanied the President's Message. In his first Report, made in Nov. 1829, he represents that he had made the contracts for that year, at a reduction of the annual sum of about $20,000, besides providing for very numerous and extensive improvements in regard to mail facilities, &c. In his second Report of Nov. 1830, if rightly recollected, the reduction of mail expenditures exceed $50,000 annually, besides numerous improvements in the mail's transportation in stages, and as to speed, frequency, &c. In his third Report, which accompanied the last Message, he says that a further saving has resulted, to the amount of $51,787 18 annually.

This looks well; and, if correctly stated, will justly reflect credit on the Department—exhibiting an annual saving in the mails' transportation, in three years, to the amount of $121,787 18. It appears from the last Report, that the Postages for the year ending July 1st, 1830, exceeded the amount of postages for the year ending July 1st, 1829, (Major Barry took charge of the Department April 1st, 1829,) to the amount of $143,164 68; and from the same document it appears that the postages for the year ending July 1st, 1831, exceeded the amount of postages for the year ending July 1st, 1829, in the sum of $290,393 12; making the excess of receipts from postages over and above the regular annual receipts from postages for the year ending July 1st, 1829, to the amount of 433,557 80, up to the 1st of July, 1831. The Postmaster-General has officially acknowledged that he received the sum of $280,085 from his predecessor, and events will show a much larger sum, or that he has under-rated the amount he received in that way. Now, add the excess of postage that accrued for the two years ending July 1st, 1831, to the surplus or balance he received from his predecessor, and the amount he has saved by contracting on better terms than were made by his predecessor, it will appear that he had a surplus on the 1st July last, to the amount of $835,429 98. But as the last saving made by contracting in October last, on such favorable terms, cannot benefit the Post Office operations until the year 1832, we will deduct that sum. His surplus should then be, on the 1st of July, 1831, $783,242 80. The fact is indisputable, that no post route has been established by Congress, since Major Barry's appointment; and as he has annually increased the mail facilities in various ways, and at a reduced ratio of expenditure, as appears by his reports, he must, from his own showing, have a *very large surplus on hand.* It may be a subject worthy of inquiry how he has disposed of *this surplus*, or how he proposes to do so, and in what it consists, that the public may have its full benefits.
O.

Mr. Osbaldeston's Grand Match against Time, at Newmarket, for one thousand Guineas.

FROM BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON.

This match came off on Saturday, according to the terms agreed upon. The original match was made between Colonel Charite and Mr. Obaldeston, the former betting the latter one thousand guineas he did not ride two hundred miles in ten successive hours, during the Houghton Meeting, at Newmarket. Independent of this stake, Mr. Osbaldeston had large sums depending, having at first taken all the odds that were offered him, and ultimately laying two to one that he won. The match was made about three months back, but Mr. Obaldeston did not commence severe training till within the last week when he gradually increased his task from 20 to 70 and 80 miles a day, which he performed at full speed, and on the horses he had selected for the performance, to the number of which there was no limit. As the day approached betting became more brisk, but Mr. Osbaldeston gradually rose in the market, and on Friday evening one hundred to forty were laid upon him currently. A bet of 1,000 to 100 was also made that he did not accomplish the task in nine hours.

The morning was extremely unfavorable, commencing with a drizzling rain, which subsequently increased to a drenching shower, accompanied by a high and piercingly cold wind; but this did not damp the spirits of the rider, and at precisely twelve minutes after seven he was mounted and started, carrying a whip, and wearing spurs.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, the two hundred miles were ridden, including stoppages, in eight hours and forty-two minutes; so that, allowing for time occupied in changing, refreshment, &c. the actual riding was done at a rate exceeding 25 miles an hour! The changes were 50 in number, and deducting six minutes for the lunch time, but 26 minutes were allowed for mounting and remounting 50 times, being an average of less than a minute; but we think the actual average occupied in the changes was upwards of a minute, making the pace upwards of 25 miles an hour.

The *mortality* in this city, and in neighboring cities last week, was very great. Two hundred and three deaths occurred here in a population of 220,000.—Of these, 38 were by consumption, 16 by small pox! 10 by measles, 10 by scarlet fever, 8 by influenza, and 8 by intemperance. In Philadelphia, for the same week, the deaths were 189, in a population of 189,000; and in Boston 76, in a population of 61,392, the largest number (according to the Journal of Commerce,) ever known, except in the time of Yellow Fever.

How few of the living, during the past week, have reflected that each day of it—bore on an average to the grave, in this city, twenty-nine of their fellow creatures.—*N. Y. American.*

Three thousand guineas have been given by Mr. Atwood, of Birmingham, to Sir Edward Sugden, as a retaining fee, and two thousand guineas to Mr. Jarvis, the second counsel.—Mr. Attwood is the defendant in a suit instituted against him by one of the mining companies.—The sum sought to be recovered is upwards of five hundred thousand pounds.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favour him with their business.
JONES FULLER.
☞ *Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.
July 26. 38tf.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Dec. 21st, 1831, on the bill for rebuilding the Capitol.

The bill having been read, and no one rising, Mr. Larkins moved that the Committee rise, and recommend to the House the rejection of the bill.

Mr. WM. H. HAYWOOD, Jr., rose and said:

Mr. Chairman—It would have been gratifying to me and those who act with me on this subject, if the gentleman who made this motion had ventured to assign some reasons in support of it. Such a course would have been fair to those who favor the passage of this bill, that thereby they might have been able to understand precisely the objections that must be met. I should have been much pleased myself if such a course had been pursued, for I am anxious to escape the imputation of putting forth for dispute in this House, considerations that do not properly connect themselves with the question before us. Does the gentleman's willingness to take a vote on this bill without any debate, proceed from a knowledge that *parties* have been so well prepared for action, and the opposition so dexterously arrayed, that argument will be idle? Has he such confidence in the arrangements which have preceded his motion, as to believe that considerations of truth and justice will be presented in vain before this committee? I hope he is mistaken.

I have so often heard gentlemen who are now here—and the predecessors of other representatives in this hall—appeal with earnestness and eloquence for a *fair hearing*, and deprecate the existence of all party jealousies on occasions of interest to them, that I am not willing to believe they will so soon forget the lines of duty which they have marked out. I represent a portion of the good people of North Carolina who have a deep interest in this question, and therefore, not even the fear of defeat shall restrain me from the free discussion of the subject; and altho' I would not refuse to invoke to my aid the feelings of sympathy—pity, if you choose—for the distress that the mischief now designed is calculated to produce; yet I deceive myself much if the passage of this bill is not enjoined on us by higher obligations. If gentlemen will forget the interests of party, and consider the subject before us on its own merits—if they will disconnect it from all others, and keep in view the *duty* which rests on us, I am persuaded—at least I have hope—they will agree with me in the position that we are morally bound to pass this bill. I say it with diffidence, but in sincerity, and therefore I must be pardoned for pressing it—that it is in *substance* a part of our *oath*.

By the Ordinance of a Convention which sat in 1788, in connexion with the acts of Assembly passed in 1791 and 1792 for giving effect to that ordinance, this City is laid off and declared to be *unalterably* the Seat of Government. The ordinance and the acts are familiar to the committee, and therefore it is unnecessary to read them. I have not yet heard it alleged that *we* are clothed with power to *alter* or repeal that ordinance. It has been said, and acquiesced in by most of the Legislature, that we may if it become indispensably *necessary*, convene and legislate out of the city—the report of a committee appointed to inquire into our *right* to legislate here, presented to us such a result—but it was a result at which that committee arrived by a *construction* of the Constitution, and not a disregard of it. The ordinance prescribes but one mode of change, and that is by a "*Convention* met," &c. These express words leave no room for ingenuity to escape from the conclusion that the Legislature has no power to alter the seat of governm't. But the oath we have taken binds us to execute this ordinance, this mandate of the people. Our obligations are not discharged by a heartless observance of the *letter* of this command; its *spirit* is our law. I know, sir, that interested ambition or party zeal may suggest to us opportunities of escape from this duty, but I venture to invite gentlemen to a surrender of their prejudices—and to intreat that they will listen without a predetermination not to heed any convictions. They will pardon me for this, when the course that is pursued and seems to be desired by the opposition to this bill, gives me so much ground to fear its necessity.

Mr. Chairman, the obligation of our oath is evaded by the bold denial that this ordinance is any part of that which makes our Constitution.—'Tis said not to be printed with it, and not *expressly* declared to be a part of it—that it is merely directory. Pray, sir, does it make a difference by what *name* you call a thing, so it is the same thing in *fact*? Will gentlemen measure the obligation of oaths by this mode of *technical* criticism? Can any one declare that this ordinance would be more imperative on us if it had been called 'Article,' 'Section,' or even 'Constitution'? But, sir, this ordinance is a part of our Constitution. I do not ask the committee to be guided by a definition of what makes the Constitution of a State, manufactured for the occasion. I will, if permitted, read from authors of high reputation what the *thing* is. [Mr. H. here read extracts from *Vattel, page* 65, *Paine's Rights of Man* (which he called good authority in *politics,*) *part* 1. *page* 42, *Albany edition*—and a portion of the argument of Judge Wilson in the case of *Kamper* v. *Hawkins*—cited from Tucker's Appendix to Blackstone's Com. at page 93; he remarked on the extracts—shewed their application—& deduced from them clear proof of his position.] By these, it will be made clear to any fair mind, that *all* rules of fundamental law, whether they be directory or otherwise—whether they apply to the *manner* or *matter* of the authorities conveyed by the rule, make a part of the Constitution of the State. It is the declared will of the *sovereign* authority to the creature of itself—and that *creature* (the Government) is as much bound by the mandate under one name as another. And any law or rule prescribed by competent authority to the legislative branch of the government, and which it is not in the power of that Legislature to *repeal* or *amend*—call it what you will besides, makes a part of the CONSTITUTION. Moreover, sir, let it not be forgotten, that in order to escape my position, you are forced to resort to a *technical adherence to words*—And this will lead you to a gross absurdity. Was not the Convention in 1788 competent to make and promulgate the ordinance referred to? Does not that ordinance *alter* the *Constitution* of 1776—10*th section*—wherein the General Assembly has power to sit at such place as may be *appointed by the preceding Assembly*? Embrace the proposition which is now newly put forth, that this 'ordinance is no part of the *Constitution*,' and it establishes this absurdity—the *Constitution* has been altered by a competent authority—yet the *alteration* is no part of the *Constitution*. Then *it is* altered, and *it is not* altered. Sir, this is the sophistry of ingenious minds—ingenuous men would seek no such retreat.

I know, Mr. Chairman, said Mr. H. that some gentlemen rely much on the expression used in the ordinance, "except by the authority of the people in Convention met for said purpose." Without attempting to derive *help to my* argument from the peculiar language of the ordinance and its *implied* security, it will be sufficient for me to remind the committee, that the "people in Convention met," may do any thing they please, except subvert all the principles of republican government—and the reservation made in this ordinance, used to this purpose, is profitless to my opposers—unless indeed the gentlemen mean to sanction the inference that what *they* call Constitution is unalterable, except it be by *Revolution*—for it must be remembered, that no provision is made for its *change* or its *amendment*. My friends from a particular section, who want *more than a removal of the seat of government*, must take care how they lend themselves to the maintenance of such a doctrine. It will prove—if it prove any thing—that with the exception of this single question, the Constitution of our State as established in 1776, is not unlike the laws of an Eastern despotism. This indeed, *I* do not believe—but 'tis the result of such an argument as we now see an attempt to derive from these words. Sir, the *fact* of a change having been made in 1788, proves the Constitution was not held so inviolable—and this expression in the ordinance cannot be regarded as more than the declaration of a *right*, which the act itself proved to exist. I concede that a Convention has the power to remove our seat of gov't—it has great powers—its giant strength did not need the clause on which gentlemen labor so much to invest it with more. But I repeat it, *we* are not a Convention; we have not yet resolved on having one—and therefore *we* have not *that power*. We cannot escape the conclusion, that the framers of the ordinance *intended* to *silence* the annual legislation on that subject. It meant to abridge the power which had been before then exercised by the General Assembly. If we may act as is now proposed, where is the efficacy of constitutional restriction upon legislative power?

I am fearful that some may be imposed on by the specious argument that we are not required to *rebuild* a State House—that although the duty was imperative on our Legislature before its first erection, yet since the destruction of the Capitol, no obligation rests on us to *rebuild*. The gentlemen who have read our Constitution with care, will remember that the words of the 13th section are these.—"The General Assembly shall, by joint ballot of both houses, *appoint* Judges of the Supreme Court of Law and Equity—Judges of Admiralty, and an Attorney General, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold their offices during good behaviour." Where is the word that enjoins it upon us to elect a *second* time, such officers, to supply the vacancies occasioned by death or resignation? Sir, you will find it in the sense and meaning of general words, and in the rules of fair construction. Precisely there, too, you find the power and duty to *rebuild* the Capitol, enjoined by this ordinance.

But again, we are told that though the obligation be imperative on us to continue the seat of Government here, and a fair construction of our duty imposes the moral necessity on us to do the act which this bill proposes, there is no obligation on us to do so *now*. The answer is, that there can be no doubt but a *prompt* compliance with duty is alike imperative with the duty itself, unless it has been put out of our power to perform it. The inability to do it is never fully tested, nor the consciences of men released, who recognize the duty, until something more is shown than mere inconvenience. With the statement of our funds exhibited by a report of the Treasurer, and placed in the hands of this body, it would be insulting to their understanding to say we are not able to do it. But it must be deferred, and we have a right to defer it, say gentlemen, for the attainment of "other ends"—for the purpose too, of affording a chance to the People to assemble in Convention to consider of the propriety of *removing the seat of Government*. Sir, if we have a right—a moral right to postpone it one year, we may do so forever. The attempt to delay this appropriation for the attainment of "other ends," is opposed to our sworn duty, according to my humble judgment. Let us transfer this question, and apply this rule of discretion to another branch of our Government. Suppose, Sir, that this Legislature passes a law—and one which is valid and binding on the Courts—that a case comes on before one of your Judges—the most venerated and beloved among them—and he, in the exercise of his *physical* power, declines, *for the present*, to enforce it, and assigns as his reasons, that he believes the law impolitic—that consequences are likely to result from it which the legislative powers of the State had not looked for; and therefore, he *delays* to execute what he has no power to repeal.—Suppose, (if I may do so without offence,) this Judge shall admit, that besides the public good, (though this was a *paramount* inducement,) he was prevailed on to afford this chance to repeal the law, from a firm persuasion that a delay would benefit his *personal fortunes*, or even advance his *political party*. Who is there in this House, that would not strip him of his office, and discard him from the public service? Let gentlemen make the application.

Again, we are directed by the Constitution to meet annually. What sort of devotion to duty would you call it, if we should "assemble," but refuse to organize, or decline to appoint proper officers for the transaction of legislative business; and apply, as an unction to our conscience, that we had not violated the *letter* of our instructions? A declaration that *we thought* the People ought to alter the Constitution, so as to have *biennial* and not *annual* meetings of the Assembly, however honest the persuasion, it could furnish no reason for the act, else Representative Government, restricted by written Constitutions, would be a farce.

Again, the Constitution directs us annually to appoint a Governor. If from the influence of a zeal to advance some projected change in the Government, we take steps to defeat this for one year by indirect action, and thereby to produce an inconvenience to the public, which shall drive them into Convention; does the honesty of our design—the purity of the purpose sought after, justify so palpable a departure from duty, in the means to bring it about? Pardon me, if I add one more illustration from the many that I might offer. The 21st section of our Constitution, declares, "that the Governor, Judges, and Attorney General, shall have adequate salaries during their continuance in office." Will any gentleman here insist, in *open debate*, that because the General Assembly is not, by that name, in express terms directed to provide for it, that the duty and oath of a legislator do not both require it of him? Will any one, who is not already committed to a particular purpose, venture the assertion that he *may delay* this provision in order to attain other—(if you choose, Sir)—even higher ends? To minds already predetermined, it is not improbable the ingenious advocate, or political sophist, may answer me, and furnish a pretext of escape in wire-drawn distinctions and evasions, and these may be, (and with many doubtless they will be) honestly embraced; but Sir, there is not, it seems to me, a difference in *principle* between the cases stated and the question now proposed. The obligations—the duty—the time of its performance—the direction to us—and the authority whence it came, are all the same as those which exist in this present question.

Mr. Chairman, besides the views I have offered to the Committee, there are great and weighty *considerations* to sustain this bill. The *honor* of the people of the State is pledged to maintain the present location of the seat of Government, unless some great *State necessity* calls for the sacrifice of those who have just claims on the State for the keeping of her promise. That necessity must be of so urgent a kind, that no means of relief are to be had except in the sacrifice of that portion of the people. I think the Committee would have cause to complain of me, if I reflected on their principles by the attempt to speak of *honor* and the necessity of preserving *public faith;* all honest men know their worth. No man will read the Ordinance of Convention without being struck with the strong terms in which the representatives declare, that a spot to be fixed on in Wake County, shall when so fixed on, be "*unalterably* the seat of Government." Although one Convention may not absolutely bind another,—these strong terms—used also in the resolutions which the *people* directly affirmed by sending delegates under them,—indicate most clearly, an intention to assure all our citizens, that the seat of Government should not depend at all on legislative caprice. The Ordinance contains, as distinctly as language can convey it, a *pledge* of the *people* that the seat of Government should be *fixed*. Another Convention was called, and assembled in 1789. No *repeal* is effected, though one Legislature had declined to carry the Ordinance into effect. And after refusals in 1788—1789 and 1790, by the General Assembly to carry the Ordinance into effect, the people yet persisted—no change was made. In these years, our records will shew, the General Assembly sat in Fayetteville, who thought her claims higher than the Convention had considered them. So it happened the "will of the people was paralized" by the Legislature for three years; but the very first year that the Legislature assembled *out of Fayetteville*—so with in 1791, this mandate was heeded. I mention this as history, perhaps worth noting. Here, sir, let it be noted too, that the inducements to have some permanent location of our Government were great, and the necessity of it was felt by every man in the community. Refer to your records of legislation, and it will be seen, that our General Assembly, from 1776 to 1788, moved twelve times, and sat within that period of twelve years at six different places. Your officers were obliged to follow. The funds of the State were necessarily moved also (for we had no Banks then)—A large portion of each session was devoted to a settlement of the great and absorbing question, *Where shall we meet next?* Sick and tired of this petty strife, the *strong* and *decided pledge* the people gave in this Ordinance was not unintended. The spot which under this direction was designated as a seat of Government, had then no existence as a City, and preferred no claims for such distinction. It was no rival of any other town. Selected as a central and healthy spot of country—then covered with the forest and uninhabited—this City has *been erected by the people of North Carolina*—its whole foundation rests on her faith. 1000 acres of land were purchased in 1792, for a little more than 2000 dollars, by the State of North Carolina—in that year she sold off 400 acres of it as a City, which the people and the Legislature had solemnly declared should be "*unalterably* the Seat of Government. The citizens of our State, influenced by these solemn pledges, gave high prices for lots—and saving to herself twenty lots, the State received for this 400 acres, $15,133. Again, the General Assembly, by an additional sale, made in 1815, a part of the reserved 600 acres attached to the City, received from our citizens $22,838 more. Another sale was made in 1821; and the residue of said land (excepting the lots we now occupy and twenty public lots) was sold for $24,160. These sums make together upwards of $62,000, that the State has received on the faith of her assurance that the circumstance which *alone* gave value to the property she sold, should not be *altered*. The purchasers of City property here, have thus had repeated *legislative* assurances that the will of the Convention would not be interfered with, by either rightful or wrongful means. Believing that these furnished safety, they have come hither, settled here, and built up for the State a handsome little City. There are not in our present population (I speak not by guess, I have truth and certainty enough to form a picture)—aye, sir, there are not twenty, I *think* not fifteen heads of families within the City, whose fortunes you do not blast, and whose success in life, and release from the fears of poverty, do not depend on the integrity of the State in this matter. The unfortunate burning of the Capitol, was what the people here could not avert—the destruction it has wrought upon the unrivalled Statue of Washington, that Carolina's pride and gratitude had reared to the memory of our Country's Father, marks the day of its occurrence with melancholy recollections—but I pray gentlemen, I entreat them most earnestly, not to fling in disgrace, under the ruins of the Capitol, along with its ornament, *the honor of the people—the faith of the State!* Let us offer no such rich sacrifice at the altar of Ambition or Selfishness! Above all, sir, let us pause in this step, when we are to be influenced by no prospects of a recompense—if recompense there could be!

Mr. Chairman, I will not disguise the fact from this Committee, that I am not without fears of particular sectional interests being united for the destruction of this devoted little City. I am much discouraged by the apprehension, Indeed. I know that the ears of many are stopped against all that I can say. Out of this Committee, I have heard that the gentlemen of the *Western* Counties are united in opposition to this bill. To these gentlemen, I may take the liberty of addressing myself directly. In the very able and handsome Report, presented in printed shape and distributed this morning, on the subject of forming a new County, we are furnished with a very beautiful quotation, and it is very happily introduced. "History is philosophy teaching by example." Will gentlemen bear with me a little, while I refer them to the history of *their own acts*, and hope it may teach a lesson of profit to my cause. Sir, on a reference to the files of legislative records in 1828, I find a petition signed by honorable *Members* of this Committee in company with very many others, entreating the Legislature to erect *Macon County*. The petitioners rested their claims mainly on the *pledge* of the Legislature, made in 1819 when the land was sold. This pledge was implied, from the fact, that in said act the Commissioners for selling the lands in that county were directed to *reserve suitable* lots for hereafter building public offices, &c. The inference I admit was fair. This petition was referred to a committee of western gentlemen mostly, and they reported to the Legislature on this subject. In their Report, they too, rely mainly on this *pledge*—insist that the State's *honor* is concerned in it.—[Here Mr. H. read the Petition and Report, which contained all he stated.] This, sir, is not all. The debate on that bill and report, are preserved. Gentlemen may find them in the Raleigh Register, of 9th and 23d Jan. 1829. *W. J Alexander*, a gentleman much honored and distinguished by this House and at home, represented at that time *Mecklenburg* county. He advocated the claim for Macon county, on the ground that "the original act directing the sale of this land by Commissioners of the State, *held out the prospect of a County being erected upon it, by requiring a site to be laid off* for a Town; in which the County buildings were to be placed," &c. Mr. *Graham*, a representative from the west, I believe from Rutherford, said in that debate what I now read—after referring to the contents of the Acts of 1819—"With this act before them, what must have been the impression and understanding of the people who purchased this land? Nothing can be more certain than they expected, at some convenient and early period, they should enjoy the advantages of Courts of Justice and all other privileges of citizens. This was the clear expressed *promise of the Legislature, which ought to be complied with in good faith.*" Sir, let this gentleman be my advocate—it fits us precisely. The honorable gentleman who presides over the House of Commons, was then, as he now is, the representative from Salisbury. On this subject, he too spoke. Let gentlemen mark it well. 'Tis just what becomes a good Representative to say. Sir, 'tis exactly what good men should *act up to*. He said, "A solemnly implied pledge to erect this territory into a county had been given by the Legislature in 1819, and again renewed in 1821; *and though individuals may sometimes so far depart from a correct course as to violate a pledge, a Government can never do it.*" Allow me to read you another very excellent extract, one which contains in it much of the "philosophy of history." "Shall it be said, (continued *Mr. F.*) that the Legislature of North Carolina assembled here, is actuated by local prejudices and considerations? Were it so, no wonder that our State is in a low, distressed condition;" &c. "It is time to drop these local feelings of *East* and *West*."

Will these gentlemen excuse me, if I beg them to allow me to use their own counsels—to press their own declared sentiments upon their own consciences? Will it not be verified that men are not sincere in these solemn declarations, presented as the foundation of legislative action? Do gentlemen content themselves with a redemption of *State pledges*, when made to the West side of a sectional party line? I cannot yet believe it.

But, Sir, this history of our legislation pursued a little further, (I hope the gentlemen will be patient at least to hear me,) may refresh the memories of some, and impart, by the example of other days, a little "philosophy" to this Committee. In 1823, a Convention (so called) met in this place, composed of a large number of the ablest and best men in the State, who resided west of Raleigh. This Convention being assembled, they, in a few days, produced a *Constitution*, such as "the West" desired. The proceedings of that very able and respectable Association are preserved. Let me read you the 48*th section* of that Western Constitution:—"The *City of Raleigh* shall be the seat of Government of this State, and the unalterable place of holding the future General Assemblies of the State, and the place of residence of the Chief Officers of the State."

4th section.—The towns to be represented include *Raleigh*, &c.

This Constitution, Sir, was reported by a Committee—the Committee favored no town with a representative. Mr. *Cameron*, of Fayetteville, moved to add to the representation, a member from Wilmington, one from Fayotteville, and one from Newbern. Mr. *Fisher* (the present honorable Speaker) moved to add the *City of Raleigh* to the proposed amendment: "Its population (said he) is nearly equal to the others—besides, 'tis the Seat of Government, and the *Darling of the State;* it will not fail to send an enlightened member, who would not only do credit to the City, but the State." Mr. *Fisher's* motion was supported by the Hon. *Bartlett Yancey* of Caswell, now deceased; also by *R. M. Saunders*, our present Attorney General, then from Caswell; also by the Hon. *W. P Mangum*, our present Senator in Congress, then a Delegate from Orange; and the Hon. Mr. *Mangum* was pleased to wind up a long and eloquent speech thus:—"*I trust, Sir, that the jealousies of this section as to the West being unfriendly to Raleigh will cease, as I am confident there is no foundation for them.*" *No one man* said "nay," to these kind assurances to our darling City.—Even Mr. *Cameron*, directly from Fayetteville, accepted the amendment to his amendment. The Constitution as amended was *unanimously adopted*

I call this, Sir, a pledge from the West—a pledge from members now here—and it is a pledge without condition or limitation. But it was not the evanescent flame of a momentary passion. Have patience, Sir, and we will look a little further into this "philosophy" of examples. In the year 1821, sundry Resolutions, proposing a Convention, were introduced by the Honorable Speaker of this House, (Mr. *Fisher,*) and debated with much eloquence and zeal.—I have preserved a copy of those Debates.—I would take pleasure in loaning them to any gentleman who desires to read beyond the extracts I use now.

The first speech delivered on that occasion was by Mr. *Fisher*, (if coming from me it could be so considered, I declare to you, Sir, I do not mean to put forth a mere fulsome compliment.)—This speech, understood at that time, to come from the leader of the West in that House, is decidedly the best that I have ever read in *favor* of a Convention. In that speech, sectional divisions are avoided, and we are solemnly assured by the Speaker, "give us but an equal participation with yourselves in the *rights* of the Government, and *we ask no more!*" I say, Sir, now stick to it, and withhold your attack on my constituents, and this City.

Mr. *Morehead*, at that time an excellent and able representative of (I think) Guilford, spoke on the same subject, when he used this language:—"I have considered *Wake* as neutral, as she ought to be; *she is as much the darling of the West* as of the East."

One of the gentlemen of this Committee too, at that time was Speaker of the House of Commons, (Mr. *Mebane.*) His speech is recorded, and, as he generally does, he said good things; and among the rest, as follows:—"I would have been pleased if this question could have been viewed in its *proper light*, without reference to either *Eastern* or *Western interest*.—He did hope that gentlemen—Eastern gentlemen, would feel disposed to observe the golden rule of "doing unto others as they would that others should do to them." Will the honorable gentleman himself discard the repugnance he felt to sectional jealousies? I *know* he will not, in the duties of *private* life, abandon the golden rule; the history of that day, justifies me in saying, he thought it belonged to *public* life too.

Again, Sir, we may go back a little further, till we come to the year 1819. Then this subject of Convention was agitated in the Senate, "where Greek met Greek." The debates are preserved.

Duncan Cameron, Esq. a distinguished Senator from Orange, introduced *nineteen* Resolutions, proposing specific amendments to the Constitution; *there was not one of these affecting the seat of Government!* The honorable mover of these Resolutions is just the man who would *act* up to all he had *said*.—I hope we may find many such men. In this debate, *Mr. Conner*, an eloquent young member from the West, and *Mr. Wellborn*, a very firm Western politician, but plain farmer, representing Wilkes county, expressed with much warmth, their contempt for *sectional* party divisions, and deprecated their existence. *Mr. Yancey*, the Senator from Caswell, for years the "*Magnus Apollo*" of Western politics, who when he spoke was known to be an oracle of Western sentiments, in his speech on that occasion, said,—"*Wake* has never supported the *West, but a large portion of the Western people are resolved on this as the seat of their Government.*" In another place, he said—let gentlemen remember, that though I read it here, they are the sentiments of a great and good Western man and politician, who is now gone, but he was your own—"*Eastern and Western influence has been the watchword of designing and intriguing politicians* for years past."

I might proceed further in the selection of these "beautiful extracts."—They furnish us an appeal to Western gentlemen on this subject, from the examples of their predecessors and representatives of the same people—Indeed we may say of their people; for it was published and acquiesced in. I do not conceive how 'tis possible that gentlemen will throw off an adherence to their own principles, without a fear of being *at least suspected* of inconsistency! Sir, I appeal to these gentlemen—I appeal to members of this Committee, who represent the Counties West of this place—Was this *Constitution* framed, with the 41st and 48th articles, in grave and reflecting conclave, as a mere hypocritical lure to deceive and catch my constituents? Are gentlemen here prepared to admit this? Are these oft-repeated and solemn assurances of an interest in this City, all to be forgotten on this first occasion to give evidence of your sincerity? Will you, for any purpose, violate the pledge of the State, oft-repeated—the pledge of the *West* frequently made—your own *personal* published declarations? Sir, I am not able to believe so with all my heart. You have again and again, declared that your contest was for principle—"that this City was your darling." If you mean to manifest your affection thus for "a darling," I warn you, that it will inculcate in the minds of your political *adversaries*, a horrible dread of any power you may ask over *them!* As Western men, as individuals—I say, stick to the promises you have made. Convince my constituents, and the State, that your acts will correspond with your words. Do not misunderstand me, I have too interesting a question at issue to give you offence.—My object is no more than to arrest your attention by the interest we all felt in our own acts.

But, Mr. Chairman, I am far from conceding that it is politic to remove the seat of Government, even if the pledge of the State had never been made to the people here. Figures are much more certain than metaphors. When you talk about not being able to rebuild (as a few do) a State House; count if you please the cost that must be incressed in its removal.

1st, It can be done only by *Convention*, and that must take *time* to do other things.

	Cost will be
Union square and offices thereon become valueless, while now they are worth, if you include the building materials,	$50,000
The Government House, now worth, do.	25,000
The 4 vacant squares of 4 acres each, do.	8,000
Transportation of the Records, &c.	4,000
	2,000
The loss will be at least	$89,000

After all this the *State House*, Government House and offices must be built somewhere, and the sites on which to erect them must be purchased, and you must add a very large sum for these! This is not all, sir. It is insisted on by certain gentlemen, that the seat of Government should be fixed at *Fayetteville!* And why? They say, to 'unite the energies of the State'—to make Fayetteville a "great commercial mart!" The whole resources of North Carolina will never effect it. To make so great a place of Fayetteville, Sir, it is necessary you should be able to give them good navigation—and this you *cannot* do—the idle effort you will expend millions.

The State has been liberal, and very large sums have been expended on Cape Fear River, without having benefited any body much. It is not generally known I presume, that North Carolina has paid to Cape Fear River $86,000!! That besides these sums more than $100,000 have been subscribed by individuals, and expended about that river. These are in the reach of this Committee, and the work below Wilmington, about which $46,000 of the money was expended, were at last abandoned and surrendered to the *General Government!* These sums have made no impression on the work so desirable to have effected.

Mr. Chairman, the Cape Fear *River*, as to navigation, is by the Cape Fear people abandoned! Yes, abandonded, sir. The petition laid on your table yesterday, from the citizens of Wilmington, praying for a charter to create a Company for erecting a *Rail Road* from *Wilmington* to *Fayetteville*, shows

re-building a new State House. This we can do, if perhaps we will have more liberal men in the Legislature, from the Cape Fear at the next session." Upon which the Editor of the Patriot, has the following characteristic comments:

"We agree with the gentleman whose name is appended to the letter from which the extract is made, that we stand a bad chance for a Convention." The Cape Fear people want their own "logs rolled," but they are unwilling to "roll" for those who inhabit the mountains. They want the seat of Government fixed at their own liking; and then they will act in regard to representation in such a way as to please them. The devil trust them!" The upshot of the business will be as we predicted some months ago—the whole time of the session—or nearly so—will be consumed in fruitless discussion, the weighty concerns of the State overlooked or neglected, and the members will return to their constituents, with their fingers in their mouths—and *tales* as long as our ears, with which to excuse themselves. Each one will tell his disappointed county-men what wonderful things might have been effected, if the other members would only have hearkened to his counsel. But no blame will be placed any where, but on the soldiers which should bear it, and every member will *hang himself* up, as a clever fellow, for re-election!—like one of them caught any fish; but many of them had *got glorious nibbles.*

"We must, however, take the liberty of dissenting from the gentleman in regard to his hopes of the further liberality of the Cape Fear people! He might as well, in the same prospect of a successful issue, search for Oil in turnips or varnish in cucumbers." We should not dare to question the correctness of the opinion that there are *many* liberal men connected with what is called the Cape Fear interest; but mark us! Men who would secure their election in this age of degeneracy and corruption, must descend to the degrading custom of riding from house to house, and considering other and better candidates. This a liberal and high-minded man will not do—Hence our Legislatures are too generally filled with *hide bound* as well as *tongue-bound* pretenders!"

In the course of his remarks Mr. H. spoke of the character of *Mr Bloodworth* who was a Representative and Senator in Congress from this State between 1787 and 1795, he defended him from some unjust aspersions which he said prejudice and passion had cast upon his name, and Mr. H. supported what he had said by some interesting historical details which he had gathered from the manuscript records of the State. We did not catch all that Mr. H. said on this subject, so as to report it, but we thought the defence complete, and will recur to it hereafter if it becomes in any way interesting.]

[*Debate to be continued.*]

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 29.—Mr. Brownrigg, from the Military committee, reported unfavorably on the claims of New Hanover and other counties, for militia services during the late insurrectionary attempts—in which report the Senate concurred. [So it appears to be the determination of the Legislature to pay no such debts.]

Mr. B. also reported a bill for the distribution of part of the public arms among the several counties.

Monday, Jan. 2.—The resolution in favor of Williams & Co. of Fayetteville, was adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to repeal the act of 1827, reducing the number of petty musters to two in a year, was rejected on its second reading, by a vote of 26 to 25.

Tuesday, Jan 3.—Several private bills passed their 2nd and 3d readings.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Mr. Dick presented a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Kerr, a bill to establish the Bank of North Carolina. [To be located at the seat of government, with a capital of $2,000,000, four-fifths of which to be subscribed by individuals, and the other fifth by the State.] Made the order of the day for Friday.

The resolutions relative to a Convention were taken up, and, without any regular debate, indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Wilson of Edgcomb, on the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Askew, Bateman, Brittain, Bell, Burgwyn, Brownrigg, Caldwell, Cooper of Martin, Cooper of Gates, Davenport, Dishongh, Gilmore, Green, Hawkins, Hayley, Hoke, Howell, Kendall, Lindsay, McDaniel, McFarland, Marshall of Carteret, Mathews, Massey, Miller, Montgomery of Hertford, Moody, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Pool, Rowland, Speight, Seawell, Selby, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner, Sneed, Thomson, Vanhook, Williams, Wilson.—42.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Campbell, Dick, Dobson, Dunn, Guinn, Hill, Hoover, Kerr, McEntire, Marshall of Anson, Martin of Rockingham, Martin of Guilford, Melchor, Montgomery of Orange, Parham, Person, Rencher, Toomer, Tyson, Underwood.—21.

Mr. Gilmore, from the select committee appointed to inquire into the situation of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Attorney General of this State be hereby directed to institute a judicial inquiry to ascertain whether the said corporation has violated their charter, and to take such measures therein as he may deem expedient and necessary to disfranchise the said corporation, if it has forfeited its charter by misdirect or otherwise.

The report was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 31.—Mr. McNeill presented a petition in favor of John Black, Sheriff of Cumberland county, which was read and referred.

Monday, Jan. 2.—Mr. Weaver presented a bill for the protection of farmers. [Proposes to exempt one horse or mule, & one set of agricultural implements, from execution, after the 4th of July next.]

Mr. Sloan, a bill to amend an act of 1825, relative to the appointment of Constables in Sampson c'ty.

The bill to establish the Farmers' Bank of N. Carolina, and the Merchants' Bank of N. Carolina, was read the 2d time, and after considerable debate, in which Messrs. Gaston, Henry, and Mebane, advocated the bill, and Messrs. Pearson, Weaver and Townsend opposed it, it was indefinitely postponed, 84 to 31.

The bill to establish the Bank of Albemarle was taken up and also rejected.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—About twenty private bills had their 2d and 3d readings, and were sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Most of this day was occupied in debate on Mr. Whitaker's resolutions providing for a Convention. Mr. Fisher (says the Register) opened the debate in support of the Resolutions, but did not go much into detail, reserving the right to reply to such arguments as might be advanced in opposition. He remarked with regard to their having been presented at this time, that it was the most appropriate moment for considering them, a Census having just been completed, by which the claims of the West were placed on stronger ground in consequence of the great increase of population in that section of the State. He was followed by Mr. Pearson, in favor of calling a Convention, but opposed to the mode of the Resolutions, on the ground that the ratio of population and taxation is not extended to both alike. He went at length into the merits of the Convention Question, and, in conclusion, proposed to amend the Resolutions by striking out that part which specifies the objects for which the Convention is to be called, and substituting in its place, a provision which releases that body from any restriction, and directs that the Constitution, when framed, shall be submitted to the people for ratification.—During Mr. P's remarks, he took occasion to pay a compliment to the distinguished Representative from the town of Newbern, which was not more just than beautiful. Mr. Long then took the floor, in opposition both to the Resolutions and amendment, and spoke for nearly an hour. He was replied to by Mr. McQueen, who terminated the debate for that day.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 11, 1832.

Another disaster.—The sympathies of our community were highly excited by the receipt of the following melancholy intelligence from Raleigh. A subscription is now going on, for the purpose of sending *something* to our neighbors, and we trust it will be worthy of the character of our town, and expressive of the sense entertained of the almost unbounded liberality of others to us.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER, EXTRA, JAN. 7.

Another distressing Fire.—We are under the painful necessity of announcing to the public, another heavy calamity which has befallen our little City. About 4 o'clock this morning the Citizens were awoke from their beds, by the cry of *Fire!* It was soon found to have broken out in the Millinery Store of the Misses Pulliam, on the East side of Fayetteville Street; and though the Citizens, with their Fire Engine, and the members of Assembly and Strangers in the City, soon assembled, and used every exertion in their power to put a stop to the raging element, it was apparent that the only way to stop the progress of the flames, would be to blow up those Houses to the North and South of the Fire, which if not removed, would soon be embraced in the destruction. Several Buildings were accordingly blown up as soon as Powder could be procured for this purpose, and to this and the active exertions of the Citizens occupying the Western side of the Street in keeping the roofs and sides of their Houses covered with wet blankets, it is owing, that the whole of Fayetteville Street, and perhaps, the entire City was not destroyed.

Great exertions were made to prevent the extension of the Fire beyond the Drug Store of Messrs. Williams & Haywood. For this purpose, the Market House was pulled down, but all was in vain; the flames reached the large Store of Mr. B. B. Smith, the Post Office, and several Houses on Hargett Street, which were all destroyed. But the Stores next to the Post Office occupied by Messrs. Turner & Hughes, booksellers, being blown up, as well as some other outbuildings on Mr. John Stuart's lot, the fire was there arrested, and his dwelling house saved.

The occupants of the Stores nearest to the one in which the Fire commenced, had no time to save their goods, and therefore lost nearly the whole of their Stock in Trade; those more remotely situated, were fortunate enough to save the principal part of their Stock.

It is a remarkable fact, that this Calamity had its origin in nearly the same spot, and had the same extension, as the great Fire which desolated our City in the year 1816. The only difference is, that the large House at the corner of Fayetteville and Morgan Streets then owned by John Marshall, was destroyed, and in the present case, a large House in the same situation, occupied by his son, escaped the flames.

It is not at present known how the fire originated. The occupiers of the Store are confident that no fire was on the hearth when they left it on the preceding evening.

Several Members of the Legislature were particularly active in their exertions to stop the ravages of the Fire.—To mention names, might be invidious; we therefore forbear. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the coloured population, who used every exertion in their power to be serviceable on the occasion.

[We have not room for the list of sufferers; but from the data there furnished, and a knowledge of the buildings (about 70 in number,) and of most of the sufferers, we have estimated the loss at about $100,000. With four or five exceptions, the sufferers were barely in comfortable circumstances before the fire.]

Editor Observer.

The origin of the fire at Raleigh is supposed to have been the leaving of ashes in a tub, in some apartment of the house. What a warning!

The Legislature.—The Raleigh Register mentions the 17th or 18th inst. as the probable termination of the present session. It states that 45 acts of a private nature have been passed, about a dozen resolutions, and only *five* public acts.

In the absence of advices from our regular and esteemed correspondent, we have been favored with letters from two gentlemen in the Legislature, dated the 8th inst. which inform us of the rejection of the Resolutions for Convention, in the House of Commons, by a majority 13 votes. And of the adoption, in the Senate, by a vote of 57 to 6. of the resolutions approving of Gen. Jackson's Administration, and recommending his re-election.—They were opposed on the ground that they did not properly come within the scope of Legislative action.

Most of our columns were occupied before we received the communication relative to the Cape Fear Navigation Company. We will endeavor to publish it in our next.

We must not be considered as adopting the leading idea of our Correspondent at Camden, S. C., whose communication appears upon our first page. We go against it altogether; but do not wish for that reason to exclude it.

We have received the first No. of the "American Rail Road Journal," a weekly paper published at the Office of the N. Y. American, at $3 per annum. We shall be glad to show the specimen number, and to receive subscriptions to what cannot fail to be a valuable publication.

The Debate.—Being anxious to give the debate on the Appropriation Bill without any avoidable delay, we have contracted other matters for the purpose of inserting the whole of Mr. Haywood's Speech. We had also prepared a reply to that part of his speech relating to the Observer; but the account of the destructive fire in Raleigh, subsequently received, has induced us to decline its publication. We will content ourself with briefly correcting his errors. He has appended to his speech, (and we thank him for it) the article from our paper which he has magnified into such a great matter. The public will see from that how little foundation there is for the assertion made in some quarters, that a proposition of bargain or combination was ever made or countenanced in this paper. The truth is, that that letter and the comments were copied as matters which it became our readers in this section of the State to know; and it was our duty to let them know. The "cap," as Mr. Haywood calls it, was placed there to attract the attention of the constituents to the conduct of the representatives; and it was our opinion, as it now is, that if the members of the Cape Fear section wanted a Convention for their own good, and for their own good only, they were not such representatives as the people ought to have. We think a representative should consult the good of the whole State; and when he suffers himself to consider only the interest of a small section, there is a necessity for reform. But surely Mr. H. could not seriously believe that the publication was made with a view to influence any member of the Legislature. We hope he does not attribute so much vanity to us, and we trust he himself possesses a little more of that foible, than to suppose that after all his brilliant speeches, and those of the minor lights which revolved around him, failed to change a single vote, that an obscure Editor would attempt such a task.

Our pledge to keep silence in relation to the removal of the Seat of Government, was faithfully kept, in the spirit, as well as to the letter. We have never even *copied* from other papers, except in one instance, when we complied with a request of the citizens at a county meeting. The treatment we and the people of Fayetteville have received, has absolved us from all obligations of that kind, for the future. When we have room and leisure, we mean to be heard as the advocate of Convention,—Convention for change of the Representative System, and also of the Seat of Government.

The Oxford Examiner thinks that our estimate of Mr. O'Brien's speech upon the Appropriation Bill would have been different if the gentleman had been on the other side of the question. The practice is certainly too common now-a-days of praising nothing but what comes from *our party*, or *our* side of the question. But in this case we think the Examiner might have arrived at a more generous conclusion, if he had noticed the fact that our high admiration was expressed for the speeches of two gentlemen opposed to our side, and of only one in favor of it.

Editorial Gentility.—We extract, *verbatim et literatim*, the following morceau from the 'Western Carolinian,' a newspaper, printed in the town of Salisbury, and State of North Carolina, on Monday the 2d of January, 1832, by BURTON GRAIGE.

"☞We wish that *thing*, who prints the Fayatteville Observer, distinctly to understand that he cannot provoke us to notice the *filthy productions* of his *black-guard* mind."

In what way we have entitled ourself to this elegant compliment from one so well qualified to judge of the genuine style of "*blackguardism*," *et cetera*, we are profoundly ignorant. If we have at any time unwittingly wandered into the peculiar territory of Mr. Burton Craige, we deeply regret it; and feeling ourself entirely unworthy of *such* company, we have stricken Mr. Burton Craige's beautiful, interesting and genteel "Western Carolinian" from our exchange list.

Congress.—The resolution of Mr. Duncan, in relation to the Public Lands, (that question which is yet to produce much excitement and debate in Congress,) was finally laid on the table, by a vote of 109 to 70. The same fate attended a resolution of Mr. Mercer, for applying the proceeds of the lands, one half to purposes of popular education, and the other half to the removal of free persons of color to Liberia.

The bill apportioning the representation among the several States has been reported from the Committee. The ratio is probably left in blank, and much difficulty and contention may be expected in filling it.

A debate which occurred in the Senate, on the bill for the reduction of the duty on Alum Salt, leads us to expect that a bill for a general modification of the Tariff was probably presented on Monday last.

The President's nominations of Mr. Woodbury as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Cass as Secretary of War, Mr. Taney, as Attorney General, and of Mr. Buchanan as Minister to Russia, have been confirmed by the Senate. The nomination of Mr. Van Buren as Minister to England, has not yet been confirmed, and strong doubts are entertained whether it will be.

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Hibernia packet ship, at New York, brings London papers to the 16th and Liverpool to the 17th November—both inclusive. The Paris dates are of the 13th.

The most interesting intelligence is in relation to the Cholera; about which there are various opinions expressed. Upon the whole, however, we have arrived at the conclusion that this dreaded disease has actually made its appearance in England. The progress of the disorder, up to the 14th November seems to be this. It appeared in Sunderland about the 1st November, when *six* cases occurred, five of which proved fatal in less than 20 hours. On the 6th, *six* new cases were reported, of which two were fatal. Up to the evening of the 8th, *twenty* cases had occurred in all. Of these *fifteen* had terminated fatally, and *four* were considered bad cases. On the 9th *seven* new cases were declared and *four* deaths.—On the 11th, 11 new cases, besides 14 of diarrhea, and 2 deaths. On the 12th, 4 new cases, besides 11 diarrhea, no deaths, 13th, 1 new case, besides 5 of diarrhea.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer state, that from the 1st to the 31st December they received 694 new Subscribers to that paper, in addition to papers furnished to members of Congress and of State Legislatures. This is a handsome tribute to the ability and integrity of these veteran Editors.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Stephen Girard.—We are indebted to a highly esteemed friend for the following abstract from the Will of the late Stephen Girard, Esq.

There is not, perhaps, an instance recorded in the history of the world, of one human being devoting such an immense amount of wealth for the benefit of his fellow man, as the venerable deceased has given to the city of his adoption, for the laudable purpose of its improvement, and for the melioration of the condition of its inhabitants:—

Stephen Girard's Will.

Gives to the Pennsylvania Hospital, subject to the payment of an annuity of $200 to a female slave, whom he set free,	$20,000
To the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb,	20,000
To the Orphan Asylum,	10,000
To the Controllers of the Public Schools,	10,000
To the City Corporation, to be invested, and the interest to be applied annually in purchase of Wood for the Poor,	10,000
To the Society of Ship Masters,	10,000
To the Free Mason's Lodge,	20,000
For a School to be erected in the township of Passyunk, for poor white children,	6,000
Sundry legacies to individuals, amounting to	120,000
Several Annuities, amounting to about	4,000
To the city of New Orleans, 1000 acres of improved land in Mississippi, and One-third of 207,000 acres of unimproved Land in the same State.	
To the city of Philadelphia, the remaining two-thirds of the said unimproved lands. [Said to be now worth $500,000.]	
To the city of Philadelphia, Stock in the Schuylkill Navigation Company, [Worth in market considerably more.]	110,000
For a College for poor white male children and its proper endowments,	2,000,000
To the city of Philadelphia, for certain city improvements, to be invested, and the interest to be annually applied,	500,000
All his remaining estate, real and personal, (no part of the real estate to be sold) is to be applied as follows: in further aid of the said College—improvements of the city, and in relief of the Taxes. This estate is very large, but not yet valued.	
To the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be applied to Internal Improvements by Canals, provided the Legislature shall, within one year from Stephen Girard's decease, pass laws authorizing the City of Philadelphia to make the intended improvements, otherwise to the U. States for the same object	300,000

The whole Estate is variously estimated at from 6 to 15 millions of dollars.

Of the year that has just ended we may say that no man alive can remember its parallel in one respect, viz: its having contained *two winters*, both very severe ones; the first of which began on the 15th January, and the other on the 21st November.—*Nat. Int.*

Owing to the severity of the season, the inhabitants of the eastern shore of Maryland have been unable to lay in a sufficient supply of salt, and that article was selling, a few days since, at five dollars per bushel.

Meetings have been held at Beaufort, Newbern, Raleigh, and other places, to promote the project of a great central Rail Road. At the meeting in Beaufort, a resolution was passed, instructing the representatives from Carteret county, to vote for a Convention to alter the Constitution; but this unexpected liberality has not been responded to from any other quarter in the eastern section of the State.—The welfare of the State, it would seem, requires that Raleigh should remain the Seat of Government, that a mammoth rail road, to build up a large commercial town in the East, should be constructed, and the *minority* continue to govern: the people of the West have nothing to do but look on, and see how admirably their eastern brethren will manage affairs; unless it be occasionally to help them along with funds and votes, and to pay the taxes imposed on them, like good citizens. We will go as far as any one, in the support of plans to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to promote the general and permanent interests of the State; but we are not to be turned out of our course by every new project which may be started: and we trust the West will not suffer themselves to be so dazzled by splendid projects and golden anticipations, which, it is more than probable, will never be realized, as to let slip a fairer opportunity for obtaining their rights, than may be offered them again for half a century to come. Let them support or oppose the central rail road, on its own merits: but let it not divert them from their great object, the attainment of an equality of political rights—nor be received as an excuse for any dereliction of duty in their representatives.—*Salisbury Journal.*

The State of Georgia has abolished the system of Penitentiary punishment within her limits. The bill for that purpose passed both branches of the Legislature, a few days ago, by large majorities.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Monday night, Jan. 9, 1832.

I had prepared the heads of a long letter to you, giving a short sketch of the debate on the Resolutions for the call of a Convention, besides other matters, but the desolating fire of Saturday, (my usual day for writing) so completely exhausted me, mentally and physically, that I was inadequate to the task. You may form a pretty correct idea of the extent of the injury sustained, by the slip which was issued from the Register Office. The loss may be set down, in round numbers, at $100,000. Several members of the Legislature distinguished themselves by their magnanimous and indefatigable efforts to arrest the progress of the flames, and none more so than Mr. Henry, of your town, and Capt. Barclay, of your county.

I have only time to inform you, that the Bill making provision for rebuilding the Capitol, was this morning again introduced in the Senate, by Mr. Sneed, of Granville. Its presentation was resisted by Mr. Toomer, on the ground that the bill having been once acted on and rejected, it could not again be received. The Chair decided, however, that the bill was not *rejected* but only *postponed* to a day certain, viz: the third Monday of November next, and therefore, the Senate could sanction its reception. An appeal was taken from the decision by Mr. Gilmore, but the Chair was sustained by a majority of ten votes. The bill was read and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Its passage is confidently anticipated.

DIED,

At St. Augustine, on the 21st ult., Mrs. JULIA M. BETTS, wife of the Rev. Charles Betts, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 45 a 50; apple, 40 a 45. Bacon 6 a 7. Beeswax 16. Coffee 15 a 17. Cotton 7¾ a 8. Corn 45 a 50. Flaxseed 1 50 a 1 65. Flour 4 25 a 5 25. Feathers 32 a 35. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 37½. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7 a 9; loaf and lump 15 a 20. Salt 75 a 80. Wheat 75 a 80. Whiskey 35.

Bank Stock Wanted.

ABOUT 50 Shares each of State Bank and Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

January 10, 1832.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified, that Mr. John Crusoe is the sole Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, and that he is alone authorised to make contracts, and receive payments for freights. Persons having transactions with the Company, will please govern themselves accordingly, as no other agency, or authority will be recognized as valid.

BENJAMIN RUSH,
For the Henrietta Steam Boat Company.

Fayetteville, Jan. 4. 62-tf

Trunk Lost.

WAS taken from Powell's Tavern, Petersburg, on Sunday, 25th December last, a BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, about 2 feet long, with a Bear skin buckled on the top. It contained a few clothes and pocket-book, with nothing but some papers in it, that are only valuable to the owner. It was supposed to be taken by the main Southern Stage through mistake. The driver of the Southern Stage, or any other person who will return it to Mr. Powell, will receive ten dollars for their trouble.

JAS. C. JORDAN.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 3. 62-3t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having established himself in his business of a Blacksmith, would solicit a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use his best exertions to give satisfaction to those who may employ him. His charges will be moderate, and his work faithfully and expeditiously executed. He has taken the Shop at the foot of the Hill, south side of Person street, next door west of Mr McLauchlin's.

LEVINE WOOD.

January 6, 1832. 62-4wp.

Great Bargains.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, on the 10th day of February next, at his residence in Sampson County, Raleigh Road, all his crop of

CORN AND FODDER,

Say one hundred and fifty barrels of Corn; ten thousand weight of Fodder, one hundred bushels of Peas, all his stock of CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP, household and kitchen FURNITURE, plantation & farming TOOLS, one set of Blacksmith's TOOLS, COTTON GIN, and a great many other articles too tedious to mention. The terms of sale will be made known on the day. Persons will do well to attend; as great bargains will be had.

LUNDA LEE.

January 5, 1832. 62-ts.

N. B. The Plantation where I live will be rented on that day for the ensuing year, if not sold before.

LUNDA LEE.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THIS day came before me, Absolem Marsh, and maketh oath that he has lost or mislaid a Note of Hand, given by Malcomb McNeill to Jesse Newberry, and conveyed from said Jesse Newberry to Absolem Marsh; Note dated about the middle of August last, for *Fifteen Dollars*, payable one day after date. I forewarn the said Malcomb McNeill from paying the said Note to any person except myself.

ABSOLEM MARSH.

January 3, 1832.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this January 3, 1832. Attest,

JESSE JACKSON, *J. P.*

Lotteries soon to be drawn.

Splendid Scheme,

100 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,

Class No. 1, for 1832, to be drawn at Richmond on Friday 20th January, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

66 number Lottery, 10 drawn Ballots.

1	Prize of	20,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	10,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	5,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	3,000	DOLLARS,
100	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
16	of	500	DOLLARS,
56	of	100	DOLLARS,
56	of	80	DOLLARS,

And a number of $50, $40, $30, &c.

Whole Tickets $10, *Shares in proportion.*

PETERSBURG MECHANIC LOTTERY,

Class No. 1, for 1832, to be drawn at Richmond on Friday, 27th of January.

60 number Lottery, 9 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	12,500	DOLLARS,
1	of	3,000	DOLLARS,
1	of	1,086	DOLLARS,
10	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10	of	400	DOLLARS,
10	of	200	DOLLARS,

Besides a variety of $100, $40, $30, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* $2, *Quarters* $1.

For sale by the Package or single Ticket, at the Exchange and Lottery Office of

Paul Nash,

Successor of B. W. Hewson, Petersburg, Va,

Where orders from any part of the country, (post paid) enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will meet the most prompt attention, and liberal discount will be made to those who purchase a Package. Address

PAUL NASH.

Petersburg, Va.

POETRY.

BILLET DOUX,

Purloined for the use of the New York American, from the *Portfeuille verte* of Miss Isabelle Spencer.

Dear Isabelle! sweet Isabelle!
Mine own—and only—Isabelle!
'Twere waste of paper for me to tell
How truly I love thee, Isabelle!
Sweet Isabelle!
'Twere waste of paper for me to tell—
What's writ in my eyes, though their pupils can't spell.

I love your person, admire your mein,
And dote on your foot—when the shoe's not green;
But chief of my darlings, the one I prize,
Is a little black Cupid that sleeps in your eyes—
In those sweet eyes—
My chiefest delight, the one I prize,
Is to see the rogue wake when their curtains rise.

You dote on somebody—I know who!
And *he* dotes on somebody—but not *you!*
You'd better take *me*, for my skin's like snow,
And he—you must own it—'s as black as a crow,
O fie! a crow!
You'd better take me, for my skin's like snow,
And a white dove should never build nests with a crow.

I'll love you for ever—that is, till I die,—
I am no *Jeremy Levis—I;*
With one love contented, I never would stray,—
I'm true as the needle—don't mind what folk say—
O don't, I pray!
With one love contented, I never will stray—
Till my *Agata's* dead—though then I may.

Then prithee let's wed! once link'd together,
We'll live like—*turtles* in frosty weather.
We'll wear to the last; when we can't wear thinner,
Death shall truss both at once, the bald old sinner!
The old bald sinner
Must pinion us both, when we can't wear thinner,
Like a pair of old fowls serv'd up at dinner.

Good night, good night, dear Isabelle Spencer!
I would write you much more—but for this influenza—
Oh! speaking of colds,—coals have risen, tell Anna—
12, 50 they ask for that stuff, Lackawanna!
Stuff Lackawanna!
Coals have risen; no *winter in town*, now, for Anna!
She'd better take Ned, and be off to Savannah.

But here I must stop—though I've scarcely got through—
For my fingers are tired—and so must be you.
I'll read this once over, then sign, Isabelle,
With the name of your pet-love, and bid you farewell—
O sweet, Farewell—
I'll read this once over, then sign, Isabelle,
With the name of your poodle—and that's
December 16, 1831. FIDELLE.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

August 8. 40tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Fresh Fall Goods.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS this day received per Steamboat Henrietta, a fresh supply of superfine
Blue, black, olive, claret and mixt CLOTHS,
Also, extra fine dark mixt SATINETTS,
1 case low priced do. ditto,
A great variety of fancy, plain and colored Gros-de Naples and Gros-de-Berlin Silks,
10-4, 12-4 & 13-4 rose Blankets,
Do. Merseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
Green, white, red and blue Welch Flannels,
Irish Linens, Long Lawns, bird-eye and Russia Diapers,
1 case super heavy Bed Tick, *(really good,)*
A variety of silk, worsted and cotton Hosiery,
Jaconett, Swiss and cambric Muslins,
Corded Coats, 6-4 Cambric and furniture Dimities,
Gentlemen's Vesting, of extra quality,
ALSO,
A variety of other *GOODS*, which makes his assortment very complete; all of which will be sold at a small profit.

October 24, 1831. 51-tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he is now receiving about
150 PACKAGES OF DRY GOODS,
together with some HARDWARE, which he offers for sale at reduced prices by wholesale or retail, in the Brick Row, opposite the Planter's Hotel. His assortment embraces a great variety of

Fancy Dry Goods,

of the newest style. He expects to occupy his former Stand near the Market Square in about two months.

JOHN McARN.

July 19. 37tf.

Notice.

ALL Persons are hereby notified, that we th Subscribers, Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have given a general Power of Attorney, to Mr. John Crusoe, to settle the affairs, and to act in future as our Agent to manage the concerns of said Company.

BENJAMIN RUSH.
SAMUEL F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, August 4th, 1831. 40-tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

HENRY HORN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, Esq., of New York, is authorized to sell, on the most liberal terms, the following *very valuable and eligibly situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayetteville, viz:

1 Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Hay, Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front on Hay street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, with the Materials upon it. The brick and stone supposed to be sufficient for the erection of a range of two story stores.

1 ditto North side of Hay street, 43 feet front, and running back to Old street. Said Lot being opposite the late Lafayette Hotel.

1 ditto South side of Hay street, late the Lafayette Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, 46 feet front, running back to Franklin street. In the opinion of *an experienced* architect, who has examined them, the walls may be used again.

1 ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, attached to the above, for Stables. Garden, &c.

The above Lots may be improved so as to yield ten to fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *who reside in the State*, a most valuable opportunity of making an investment. The only inducement which the owner has for parting with them, being that *he resides in New York*, and cannot with convenience attend to them.

TERMS.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal instalments, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest from date, payable in New York, and secured by a mortgage on the premises. For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.
Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

June 21.—33-tf

Factorage and Commission

BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Lost or Mislaid.

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer.

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

10 Hhds. prime MOLASSES,
10 do good Sugar,
75 kegs Nails and Brads,
5 tons well assorted Iron,
German and blistered Steel,
Castings and wagon Boxes,
Window Glass and putty,
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices,
Anvils and Hammers,
Frying Pans and trace Chains,
Share Moulds, assorted,
Logwood and Madder,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Glue and Copperas,
Pearl Ash and Alum,
Crockery Ware,
50 bags Shot,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder,
Lorillard's paper Tobacco,
Bar Lead,
Bottles Spirits Turpentine,
30 barrels Mackerel,
50 sides Sole Leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHAED.

July 13. 36tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the late Fire, have been compelled to close their present business. They now offer their stock of Goods on hand at reduced prices on three, four, and six months credit, for approved notes at Bank. The stock of Dry Goods were selected with great care last Fall and this Spring, and being fresh and seasonable, are well worthy the attention of the town and country trade.

HORTON & HUTTON.

July 26. 38tf

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscribers are requested to come forward immediately and close the same, either by cash or note, as their situation will not admit of further indulgence.

HORTON & HUTTON.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, one door west of the Planter's Hotel, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1831. 45tf.

Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. [52-tf.]

The Editors of the Petersburg Times and Richmond Enquirer are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their bills to this office immediately for payment.

New Drug and MEDICINE STORE.

THE Subscriber is now opening a fresh supply of *MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS*, &c. &c., which makes his assortment complete. He will keep always on hand, every article connected with the business.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

September 21. 46-tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

Having established themselves in the new Building on the north side of Hay street, a few doors west of the Market house, are now receiving a well selected assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

And will be receiving by every arrival from N. York, additional supplies. Those wishing to purchase by the quantity or otherwise, will please call and examine their stock, which is too large to enumerate the different articles in an advertisement. Among their Goods are a great variety of Cloths, Sattinetts, Bombazetts, Circassians, Plaids, Blankets, Linens, Prints, Silks, Muslins, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Umbrellas, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c. &c. They solicit the custom of their friends and the public.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.

Fayetteville, August 10. 40tf.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has just returned from New York, with a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, & fancy Vestings,

of the latest styles—

ALSO, a variety of fancy articles, viz—Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Flannel and Nett shirts and drawers—with an assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

☞ All orders will be thankfully received and well executed. H. E.

To Tailors.

The Subscriber being appointed agent of Aaron F. Saguezs, Fashioner of the city of New York, respectfully informs the trade, that they can be supplied with his patent Rule for Cutting, and also the Fall Fashions of 1831, by applying to the Subscriber.

ALSO inch measures, and Tailors drilled eyed Needles. HENRY ERAMBERT.

☞ Two or three workmen will receive *extra wages* by immediate application.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15. 54-6m.

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18 Tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
10 bundles hoop and sheet do.
2000 lbs. German, blister and cast Steel,
5 tons Castings, 150 sets wagon Boxes,
200 kegs cut Nails,
10 hhds., 30 bbls. and 30 boxes brown Sugar,
12 bbls. lump do.
75 bags Coffee,
90 hhds. Molasses,
10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
200 pieces cotton Bagging,
130 bags Shot, 2000 lbs. bar Lead,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
60 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Glass,
100 sides soal and skirting Leather,
40 kegs white Lead,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
Sperm and liver Oil,
School Books,
100 neats Bandboxes.

In addition to the above, we have just received a LARGE STOCK OF

Dry Goods,

Hardware, Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, and various Domestic Goods.

The above Goods are for sale at the new Stand of HALL & JOHNSON.

Foot of Hay Mount.

August 9, 1831. [40tf.]

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John R. Pearce or

June 14. JOHN HUSKE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving at his Store, Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, an elegant supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

carefully selected, which are offered at wholesale and retail for a very small advance on the original cost.—His stock of Goods *is now entirely new*, and comprises a large and general assortment of Fancy and Staple

Dry Goods, Hardware & fine Cutlery,
Crockery, China & Glass Ware,
Hats, Shoes & Castings,
Groceries, some choice Liquors,
Old Wines, London Porter, Cider, &c.

With a general assortment of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1831. 44tf.

TAILORING.

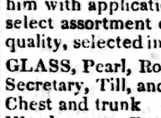
DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

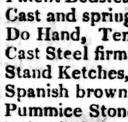
DUNCAN SMITH.



He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

Pleasant Summer Residence FOR SALE.



The Subscriber wishes to sell his Residence two and a quarter miles from the Market House in Fayetteville, and one mile from Cape Fear river, and running to the river, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less, between the lines of Judge Strange, Mr. C. T. Haigh, Capt. Crusoe, Oliver P. Stark and others, with all the improvements thereon, viz., a comfortable Summer Dwelling, Stables and other out houses, on an elevated sand hill, commanding a view of the town, with several buildings below the hill, such as Barn, Blacksmith Shop, and Tools.—To any person wishing to purchase, I will always be ready to show the premises. I would divide the tract to suit purchasers, provided I could dispose of the whole.

☞ I would hire by the month or year, a good Blacksmith.

JOHN MURCHISON.

November 15. 54tf.*Ap'l.*

FOR SALE,

THAT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Residence on Hay Mount, at present in the occupancy of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'.

Fayetteville, June 21. 33 tf

CABINET MAKING.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has again commenced the Cabinet Business in his New House on Bow street, near Eccles's Bridge, and a few rods north of the Market House, where, by diligent attention to the business, with the assistance of good workmen and a selection of choice materials, he flatters himself with giving satisfaction to those who may favor him with applications. He has for sale a small and select assortment of articles in his line, of a superior quality, selected in N. York by a judge, consisting of

GLASS, Pearl, Rose, & Brass Knobs, assorted sizes,
Secretary, Till, and Cupboard Brass locks,
Chest and trunk do do
Wood screws, Brads and Saddle tacks,
Patent Bedstead fasteners, Bedstead screws & Keys,
Cast and spring steel pannel Saws,
Do Hand, Tennon, Dove tail, bow and frett Saws,
Cast Steel firming and turning Chisels and Gouges,
Stand Ketches, thumb Bolts,
Spanish brown, Venitian red, red Sanders,
Pummice Stone, Glue, and Sand paper,
Hair Cloth, Damask & Blue Moreen,
Oil Cloth, different figures,
Looking Glass plates, 12 x 20 & 14 x 24,
Window do. 10 x 16, 12 x 16 & 13 x 18,
Best copal varnish, Portable Desk Locks & hinges,
Cast Steel plane irons (double,) Tooth plane do.,
2 feet rules & steel bladed squares,
Fore, Jack, smoothing and tooth planes,
Varnishing, Furniture, and dusting brushes, &c. &c.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

December 6th, 1831. 57-tf.

LIME.

100 Cask fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 20. 59tf.

Notice.

JAS. BAKER has converted his Dwelling House on Dick street into an Office, where he may be found at all times, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., by those having business with him. He earnestly requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same, as under present circumstances, indulgence cannot be given.

CANE BOTTOM & WINDSOR CHAIRS.

He has received on consignment, eight dozen CHAIRS, of various qualities, which will be disposed of at Philadelphia prices, including charges.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1831. 43tf

GALES & SONS' N. CAROLINA

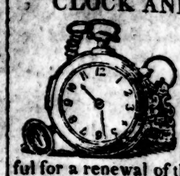
ALMANACK,

FOR

1832

Received and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publisher's Office by E. J. HALE.

October 18.



WM. WIDDIFIELD,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has returned to this place, and resumed the above business, in the Brick Row, directly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he will be grateful for a renewal of their favours.

The portion of Goods already received consists in an extensive assortment of

Patent Lever and Plain ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES

With most articles appertaining to the business.

N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Sewing superior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the manufactory.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

REMOVAL.

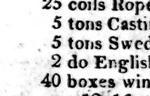
THE Subscribers have removed their store Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.

HALL & JOHNSON.



For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

At the sign of the Big Boot, three doors east of the Market Square.

WM. L. HAWLEY has just opened a large and entirely new stock of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, which he offers by the case, dozen or at retail, cheap for cash only.

ALSO,

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Harness and bellows ditto,
Skirting, coach and hat Linings,
Hog Skins and calf Skins,
Facing, padding and lining Skins,
Shoe Thread—Brushes in variety,
Blacking and black Varnish, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few cases low priced fine HATS
And a large assortment of wool HATS.

☞ The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS extensively carried on, and every pains taken to please customers.

Fayetteville, October 26. 51-tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new store near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inch
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
⋈ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's } OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF POWDER, gun & rifle
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Saddlery, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Salts, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf

DESIRABLE

Fancy Dry Goods

THE Subscriber feels *great pleasure* in informing his former customers, that he is now receiving per Brig *Mentor* and Schooner *York*, a handsome and *carefully selected* stock of

Fashionable & rich Fancy Dry Goods

at his *Old Stand*, on Market Square, all of which *selected* by *himself* for this market, from the late *Importations*, and confidently asserts that his present Stock will equal in point of quality any ever offered in this market, all of which will be sold to wholesale and retail purchasers on the most reasonable terms. Among his stock will be found all that is rich and fashionable, to which he invites the attention of his former customers and purchasers generally.

HENRY L. JONES.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 31.